SUPPLEMENT TO

The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1880.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 19TH NOVEMBER.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Thibet, Commander W. R. Jordan, arrived in harbour yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock with the English Mails of the 19th ultimo. The following is the list of passengers :—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Mr. Boole.
Mr. R. Coates.
Rev. J. Clark.
Miss Clark.
Dr. and Mrs. Nolan.
Col. J. Campbell.
Col. and Miss Watson.
Mr. H. Barkley.
Mr. Boyce.
Miss Boyce.
J. Potts.
J. Cann.
J. Bickford.
John Bickford.
S. Shears.
J. Collings.
J. Hambley.
Col. O. Williams, E. servant.
Mr. Macdonald and son.
Mr. H. Gillett.
Mr. Pellitier.

FROM MALTA—Mrs. Cleugh.

FROM VENICE.

Mr. T. R. Booth.
Mr. Odling.
Mr. G. P. Melitus.
Mr. P. G. Melitus.
Mrs. Cleveland.
Miss Cleveland.
Mr. and Mrs. Feedler.
Mr. Moriarty.
Major Ludlow.

FROM BRINDISI.

Dr. Mullins.
Mr. Halliday.
Mr. Spring.
Mr. Grant.
Mr. Carr Stephens.
Mr. and Mrs. Anderson.
Rev. D. Watkins.
Mr. Warren.
Capt. Bulkley.
Mrs. Bulkley.
Master C. F. Hore.
Mr. Jung.
Mr. Hemman.
Col. O. Williams.
Mr. Jones.
Surgeon Major Smith.
Mr. A. C. Campbell.
Mr. Chadwick.
Mr. Mayor.
Mr. and Mrs. Woodburn.
Mr. Bull.
Mr. Moore.

FROM SUEZ.

Mr. E. Wirth.
Mr. Tinonahein.
Count Tyszkievez.
Mr. Joubiron.

FROM ADEN—Surgeon Major Shortt and M. Servant.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 13TH TO 19TH NOV. INCLUSIVE.)

THE Queen is expected to return to Windsor on Wednesday next.

A Cabinet Council was held on Monday, at which all the Ministers, except Mr. Childers, were present. Another Council was held on Wednesday, all the Ministers being present. The sitting extended over four hours.

Mr. John Bright, M.P., and Mr. Chamberlain, M.P., addressed a meeting of the Birmingham Junior Liberal Club on Tuesday. Mr. Bright dwelt at great length on the question of Ireland, condemning the action of the House of Lords in rejecting the Compensation for Disturbance Bill, and approving land reform rather than coercion as a remedy for existing discontent. Mr. Chamberlain vindicated the Eastern policy of the Government, and agreed with his colleague that the wrongs of Ireland should be remedied in order to restore peace to that country.

The Colston celebration at Bristol was held on Saturday. Sir S. Northcote was the principal speaker at the Conservative dinner, and maintained that Mr. Gladstone was following out the policy of Lord Beaconsfield in Eastern affairs. He blamed the Government for not adopting more active measures for the pacification of Ireland. Mr. Osborne Morgan, M.P., at the Liberal dinner claimed credit for the Government for having contributed to the settlement of the Eastern Question in a spirit of justice and benevolence.

Mr. John Bright, M. P., was elected on Monday Lord Rector of Glasgow University, in succession to Mr. Gladstone, by a majority of 314 votes over Mr. Ruskin, the nominee of the Conservatives.

At a Miners' Conference in Scotland, on Monday, Mr. Macdonald, M. P., deprecated the recent strikes which, he said, had injured trade, and consequently depressed wages.

General Sir F. Roberts arrived on Tuesday at Dover, and was presented with an address of congratulation from the Corporation, in replying to which he expressed the warmest appreciation of the "grand army" with which he had been associated in India during the last two years.

Dr. Habershon, Senior Physician, and Mr. J. C. Forster, Senior Surgeon, of Guy's Hospital, have resigned their appointments in consequence of the nursing arrangements in that institution.

Mr. T. F. Dallin, Public Orator of Oxford University, died on Thursday last.

The Rev. Dr. Power, master of Pembroke College, Cambridge, died yesterday.

A deputation from the Aborigines Protection Society had an interview yesterday with the Secretary for the Colonies to invite the interference of the Government on behalf of the Basutos now in arms against the Cape Government. Lord Kimberley gave a general reply.

A Glasgow steamer, the Mercury, foundered off Ushant on November 3, and the captain and five others were drowned. The ship Galatea foundered in the Atlantic during a gale on Tuesday, and 21 of the crew were lost, the survivors, eight in number, being picked up by a passing vessel.

The boiler of a locomotive engine on the North-Eastern Railway burst on Friday, severely injuring the driver and the stoker.

A mutiny of some of the convicts at Dartmoor Prison on Friday, who murderously attacked one of the warders, was only quelled by resort to fire-arms, and one of the mutineers was killed and another dangerously wounded.

Mr. Tringham, a goods manager of the Great-Western Railway, was on Tuesday run over by a train and killed near Leamington.

In some parts of the Midland Counties disastrous floods have again occurred through the prolonged heavy rain of the last few days.

William Brownless, convicted at Durham of the murder of his sweetheart, was executed yesterday.

The capital sentences passed upon two women have been respited, Elizabeth Stacey convicted at Leicester, and Alice Pickering at Leeds.

A police-constable at Hull, on Wednesday, cut his wife's throat and then hung himself.

An agricultural labourer has been committed for trial on a charge of attempting to upset a train, by placing obstructions on the rails, near Wirksworth.

The party of labourers despatched from Ulster to assist Captain Boycott in securing his crops, arrived at Lough Mask on Friday night. The journey from Ballinrobe had been effected under the protection of a large force of military and police, but the demeanour of the peasantry was very hostile, and threats to all concerned in the expedition were freely uttered. The party, notwithstanding very inclement weather, has made fair progress with the work of gathering the crops. Captain Boycott has received a threatening letter, signed "Rory of the Hills," and menacing notices have been sent to the few men still in his employ.

A projected visit of the parish priest and 50 tenants to Lord Erne, to tender their rents and demand the dismissal of Captain Boycott, has been abandoned, in consequence of the disapproval of the National Land League.

A Land meeting was held on Sunday at Thurles, at which Mr. Dillon, M. P., delivered a speech, in the course of which he declared that the Protestant farmers of Ulster were as much interested in the success of Land League as the Catholic tenants in the other provinces.

A land agent, Mr. Henry Wheeler, was shot dead by a disguised assassin, near Oola, Limerick, on Friday morning last.

Discount rates are quoted at an advance, and some more gold has been withdrawn for America, but not by any means so much as was apprehended. Consols closed with a firm tendency at 100, sellers, for delivery. Business in Home Railway stocks has been greatly checked—in the first place, by the progress of the settlement ; and in the second, by the fear of large gold movements. Prices at the last were, however, rather better in nearly all cases. Foreign bonds also generally improved at the finish.

OBITUARY.—Capt. C. S, Morrison, Ben. Inf.; Col. G. B. Crispin, Bom. S.C.; Maj. J. Ash, Bo. Ret. ; Lieut. W. H. Brydon, Bo. Ret.; Sir T. L. Hare, Bart.; W. Wilde, late Chief Justice of St. Helena ; Lady Janet Walrond ; Lady Hope ; Rev. J. Power, D.D., Master of Pembroke Coll., Camb. ; J. E. Garside, Coroner for Chester.

DULCIGNO has not yet been surrendered, but Dervish Pasha has refused to grant the delay of a month requested by the Albanian leaders.

In the French Senate, on Monday, M. Buffet brought forward an interpellation for information concerning the retirement of M. de Freycinet from the Ministry. In the course of a debate which ensued, M. Jules Ferry vindicated the expulsion of the monks, and denied that any difference of opinion upon foreign questions had led to the change of Ministry. M. de Freycinet explained his reasons for desiring to delay the full enforcement of the expulsion decrees, and he only referred to foreign affairs by repeating his wish that they might be dealt with so as to secure peace without bluster. The debate was resumed on Tuesday, M. de Cheesnelong and M. Jules Simon being the principal speakers. In the end the Government obtained a majority of six votes for the Order of the Day.

The French Chamber, on Saturday, discussed the Magistracy Bill, which was opposed as being calculated to lower the character of the judicial bench by rendering it subservient to political influences. It was defended on the ground of the necessity for ascertaining which magistrates were friendly and which were hostile to the Republic. The debate was continued on Monday and Tuesday.

An address, signed by the Hon. C. L. Wood, chairman of the English Church Union, representing 12 Bishops, 2,500 clergymen, and 15,800 laymen, has been presented to the Archbishop of Paris, expressing indignation at the persecution of the religious orders in France.

The German and Austrian press comment favourably on Mr. Gladstone's speech at the Guildhall last week, but the Russian papers take a different view, and regard it as an indication that the interests of the Balkan populations must be cared for by Russia alone.

Agram, the chief city of Croatia, has been for the last week visited almost daily by a succession of earthquake shocks, which have destroyed the greater number of buildings in the town.

A strong agitation has been set on foot in Germany against the Jews, and a very bitter feeling is expressed in the public journals. Several duels, arising out of quarrels between Hebrews and their enemies, have occurred.

Official telegrams from Cape Town state that the rebels have been defeated upon several points. Some other sections of the Tembus have joined the revolters. The Colonial forces have routed Umhlonhlo, and burnt his encampment.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr W E Muntz, B Uncov.	Lieut H G Gerrard, B S C.
Mr J H Loam, B Uncov.	Maj-Gen A K Gore, M S C.
Lieut G C Parker (late I N) Bo Uncov.	Maj-J H M Barnett, M S C.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr J Woodburn, B C S, 1 wk.	Major C C S Moncrieff, C S I, R B Eng, 3 mo.
Mr C E Mendham, B Uncov, 2 mo.	Mr F A Dashwood, B Uncov, 3 mo.
Mr J G Furnivall, B Uncov, 6 mo.	Surg D C Davidson, Bo, 6 mo.
Col C J R Bell, B S C, 6 mo.	

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr S S Thorburn, B C S.	Capt C A Coles, B S C.
Mr J W Smyth, B C S.	Capt F R C Voyle, B S C.
Mr T Dawson, B Uncov.	Surg-Maj J Fairweather, B.
Mr W R Brooke, B Uncov.	Major E G V Holloway, M S, C.
Mr W E Muntz, B Uncov.	Major E W West, Bo S C.
Col J J Robinson, B Cav.	Surg W C Kiernander, Bo.
Major E G Lillingston. B S C.	

RECEPTION OF GENERAL ROBERTS AT DOVER.

YESTERDAY (the 16th Nov.) General Sir Frederick Roberts, returning from India, landed at Dover. On Monday arrangements were made for a suitable public reception, and although the Maison Dieu Hall can accommodate more than a thousand persons, there were soon no tickets left. The arrival at Dover was timed for 3-30, but the weather was unfavourable for Channel navigation, and the steamer was somewhat delayed. It was 4.20 when the La France ran alongside the landing stage, and the appearance of the General was the signal for loud and prolonged cheering from the vast crowd assembled on the upper gallery of the pier. In the more select space below Lady Roberts, accompanied by Major General Bruce, was waiting, and also Major-General Newdegate, C.B., Commandant of the South-Eastern District, and his Staff. Sir Frederick Roberts was surrounded on the deck of the steamer by a brilliant array of Indian soldiers who were returning with him, including General Hill, General Macpherson, General Baker, General Gough, Colonel Chapman, Major Prettyman, Major Kennedy, Lieutenant Childers, Captain Holdrich, R.E., and Major Woodthorpe.

After landing the whole party drove through the town, and, in spite of wind and rain, the populace turned out to cheer. Meanwhile the large hall at the Maison Dieu, which had been fitted up as a reception room, had been filled. The shouts in the distance heralded the coming of Sir Frederick, and the members of the Corporation, in their robes, headed by the mace and the Mayor, moved down to the grand entrance. The ancient town horn was sounded, and then, as General Roberts stepped from his carriage, the band of the Rifle Volunteers struck up "See the Conquering Hero comes." The procession returned up the long hall in due form, the whole assemblage rising and continuing to cheer until the distinguished guests had taken their places on the platform. Silence being restored, the Mayor, after a few congratulatory remarks, called upon the Town Clerk to read the following address :—

To Lieutenant-General Sir F. Sleigh Roberts, G.C.B., C.S.I., V.C., &c.—We, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the ancient Cinque Port and Borough of Dover, offer you a most hearty welcome, and congratulate you on your safe return from the campaign of Afghanistan. The long and very rapid march accomplished by the British and Indian forces from Kabul to Kandahar, and the brilliant battle fought at its close under your command, have already received the most deserved encomiums. While we recall the personal bravery which led our beloved Queen to accord you the Victoria Cross, we recognise in our late achievements not only the successful tactics of a great commander, but the combined qualiities of untiring energy and consummate tact which inspire zeal and induce confidence, and distinguish you as the latest of the long roll of celebrated heroes who have led English soldiers to victory. We hope that, aided by the Divine blessing, you may long live to enjoy the well-earned regards which may be bestowed on you by our gracious Sovereign and your grateful fellow-subjects.—Given under our common seal this 16th day of November, 1880.—Richard Dickeson, Mayor; Wollaston Knocker, Town Clerk.

General Roberts, after great cheering, replied as follows :

Mr. Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of Dover,—I scarcely know how to thank you for the kind manner in which you have greeted me on my return from India and for the flattering way in which you have alluded to my services in Afghanistan. (Cheers.) On any other occasion, I should have hesitated to have accepted such expressions of praise as your worship and the corporation of Dover have seen fit to address to me to-day, but I feel that the cordial welcome which you have given to me here is not intended for me alone, but also for those officers who have accompanied me from India, and for the whole of that grand army, British as well as Indian, which it has been our privilege and good fortune to be associated during the last two years. (Cheers.) On behalf of those officers and that army Mr. Mayor, I accept without reservation all that you have been kind enough to say. (Cheers.) The report of the reception which the good people of Dover have been kind enough to give to me to-day will be read with the greatest interest throughout India, and with peculiar satisfaction by those who have been under my command, for they one and all will feel that a share of the great honour that you have done to me is theirs. (Cheers). I am glad of having this public opportunity of letting it be known how much gratified we in Afghanistan were by the deep personal interest that was felt by all in England, from the highest in the land down to the lowest, in the welfare of the troops during the late campaign. The kindly words of sympathy which have received have enabled us to make light of hardships and encouraged us to do our duty, knowing that we, as has been so well expressed in the words of your worship, enjoyed the approval of our countrymen. (Cheers.) I will say no more, for, whatever I may be as a soldier, I am a very bad sailor, and the rough passage we have had across has marred whatever speechifying power I might have possessed. (Laughter.) I will, therefore, conclude by thanking you on my own behalf, and on behalf of those who are with me, for the honour you have done us to-day. (Cheers.)

Cheers were then given for General Roberts, followed by more for Lady Roberts and the officers and men of the Indian Army. One interesting incident in the reception was that the hearty shouts of a large muster of the boys of Dover College so pleased the General that he asked the headmaster to give them a holiday, which was cheerfully granted.

The departure of the General from the Town Hall was the occasion of another demonstration, which was kept up until the special train departed for Victoria. It was stated that during his stay in Dover General Roberts received a congratulatory address from the Queen. Sir Frederick arrived in London about eight o'clock a. m.—*Telegraph.*

THE STATE OF IRELAND.

THE BOYCOTT RELIEF EXPEDITION.

BALLINROBE, Nov. 12.

THE Boycott relief expedition arrived here about half-past 9 last night, the march having occupied five hours. It was intended by the authorities to place the members of the expedition on cars and drive them rapidly to Ballinrobe under a cavalry escort, but the carmen refused to allow the Orangemen on their cars, though they expressed themselves willing to drive either the police or the military. The arrival of the expedition in Ballinrobe was a signal for wild hooting and hissing ; but the strength of the military prevented any actual disturbance, and the 50 men and their leaders were safely lodged in the Infantry Barracks. The Town presents a comparatively peaceful appearance this morning. A small crowd collected round the Infantry Barracks and hooted the Orangemen. On the march yesterday a troop of the 19th Hussars formed the advance guard, followed by 50 policemen, then 200 men of the 76th Foot escorting the Orangemen, who walked in single file, with two soldier on either side of each men. Then followed an ambulance wagon and a troop of the 1st Royal Dragoons as a rearguard. The 84th Regiment relieved the 76th at Hollymount, about half-way from Ballinrobe. Half a mile from Ballinrobe the order was given to fix bayonets, and the cavalry flanked the escort of infantry on either side. In the presence of such a force any attack was quite impossible. The crowds in Ballinrobe hooted vigorously, but there was no attempt at riot. The expedition, escorted by a troop of the 19th Hussars, under Captain Webster, a company of the 84th, a company of the 76th, and a considerable force of constabulary, reached Captain Boycott's house at 1 o'clock to-day. There was not much excitement among the people ; a crowd of women and boys followed behind, and indulged in abusive language at the expense of Captain Boycott and the Orangemen. Mr. M'Sheehy was the resident magistrate in charge, and the other resident magistrates, Messrs. Beckett, Harrall, and Hamilton, were also present, as well as Colonel Bruce, Assistant-Inspector of Constabulary in Ireland. Some prominent members of the Land League followed the relief force on a car, but left it at Captain Boycott's gate. Captain Boycott and a friend, armed with rifles, came down to meet the expedition. The appearance of the place was very warlike—Hussars standihg beside their horses, infantry and constabulary drawn up on one side, and on another the wagons of the Commissariat Department and the tents of the Hussars. The 50 Ulstermen stood about, evidently having had their eyes considerably open since they left Cavan and Monaghan. Captain Boycott said the crops to be saved consisted of ten acres of potatoes, seven acres of mangolds, eight acres of turnips, and 20 acres of wheat to be threshed. He thinks that it will take ten days to complete the task. The Ulstermen seemed perfeetly prepared to stay as long as they were required, and Captain Maxwell expressed his intention of remaining as long as there were any crops to save. The men were unable to begin working because their spades and implements had not yet arrived. They are expected to come from Claremorris this afternoon, but it is not expected that the men will begin working to-day. At present the town is very quiet, and there does not appear any likelihood of any attack or collision.

Nov. 13.

Yesterday evening the Ulster labourers and their military guard were encamped close to Captain Boycott's house. There were about 30 tents, in which were lodged the 50 workmen, a troop of the 19th Hussars, under Lieutenant-Colonel Twentyman and Lieutenants Wright and Freeman, and a company of the 84th Foot, under Captain Power and Lieutenant Howe. At about 7 o'clock there were three camp fires burning brightly close to the camp. At one camp fire the Hussars were cooking, while round another a motley group of Orangemen, infantry, cavalry, and constabulary were sitting and standing. Perfect order and good feeling prevailed. No noises were heard except occasional snatches of songs from the direction of the tents and the camp fire, and every now and then the crash of a falling tree, which the soldiers cut down from the neighbouring woods and plantations and transferred immediately to the fires. At about 10 o'clock all the men were in their tents, with the exception of the sentries. At the same time a storm sprang up, and torrents of rain poured on the camp all night, but fortunately the tents proved equal to the occasion, and hardly a man in the camp suffered at all, either from the rain or the storm. Still, it is feared that a few more wet nights might tell upon the efficiency of the tents and of the labourers. An attack of rheumatism would be a serious drawback to the digging and pulling of the mangolds and turnips. Captain Maxwell and the other gentlemen connected with the expedition were put up in a boat-house on Lough Mask, at which a guard of constabulary was posted all night. These gentlemen and the officers in camp dined at Captain Boycott's house. There are staying in the house with Captain Boycott, his wife, his nephew, and his niece, a Mr. Weekes, a gentleman who has lived with him for some time, Mr. Hamilton, resident magistrate, and Mr. Knox, who commands the constabulary. Patrols of constabulary were out all night. At about 7 o'clock this morning the camp was all astir. It was interesting to see the labuours turned out for breakfast. This was the first trial of the commissariat, which had been brought down from Dublin. The stores were ranged in one of the outhouses in Captain Boycott's yard, at which the cook of the party, who is one of the Monaghan expeditionists, made coffee and dealt it out to the men with slices of preserved beef. The men seemed thoroughly to enjoy the novelty of the situation, in spite of the rain, which fell heavily. At about 10 o'clock the men set to work. Twenty of the Monaghan men went to dig the mangolds, while the rest remained in camp to look after the commissariat and minor details. Of the Cavan men, ten went to plough and dig potatoes, while the others thrashed wheat. There were four men to drive the carts, who had come down from Dublin. The men who worked out in the fields were guarded by constabulary, while Lieutenant Wright patrolled the roads with Hussars. It is calculated that it will take at least ten days to finish the work. Everybody is naturally speculating on what will become of Captain Boycott after the work is over and the military have been withdrawn. It is the general opinion that it will be absolutely necessary for him to leave the country. It would be impossible for him to sow or get in his crops without assistance, and it seems absurd to spend many thousands a year in saving £40 or £50 worth of crops. He might continue to live a hunted, isolated life here, protected by constabulary, but it is not likely that he will think it agreeable or advisable to do so. As an instance of the way in which his family have been treated, an incident may be mentioned which he himself related. His niece went into Ballinrobe a few days since and asked a jeweller to put a new glass in her watch. He refused, and said that he was not able to do that or anythihg else for any member of the family.

Nov. 14.

The labourers worked on yesterday till about half-past 3 o'clock. There was a report current in the neighbourhood that an attack on the camp would be made last night. In consequence of this rumour all the guards and sentries were doubled. The night passed, however, without any sign of attack. The Monaghan men were removed from the tents and slept in a barn near the house. The Cavan men remained in their tents, which did not stand the storm and rain quite so successfully as they did the night before. It was rumoured this morning that one of the Cavan men had died, but this proved to be untrue. The fact was that one of the men complained of a slight internal derangement, which, however, was not very serious, as a glass of whisky restored him to health and spirits. Colonel Twentyman intimated this morning that he had not got sufficient men to keep up the double guards and sentries for another night, and accordingly a reinforcement of 100 men of the 84th Regiment was despatched to the camp this morning. Divine service for the labourers and soldiers was held in a barn to-day at 3 o'clock. There is a rumour that 200 Tipperary men are expected shortly in Ballinrobe as a counter-demonstration to the Northerners, but I do not think there can be any truth in it. The town and country are both very quiet, and to all appearances in a peaceful condition.

Nov. 15.

Captain Boycott says the men were working wonderfully well, and he expected that all will be done in a week. He speaks gloomily of his future and says that he knows he must leave the country when the soldiers went. If he stayed his position would be worse than ever. Nobody would buy from him or sell to him, so farming was out of the question ; indeed, the only thing he thought he might safely invest in would be his coffin. He has received a threatening letter signed "Rory of the Hills," threatening him with the fate of Lord Leitrim, and calling him "a —— robber." It was illustrated with a coffin, a gallows, a representation of a man being stabbed with stakes, and a death's head and cross-bones. It was altogether of a character which seemed even to startle the inspector of constabulary, well accustomed though he is to such documents.

Nov. 17.

Everything is perfectly quiet here, while the Ulster men continue their agricultural labours guarded by sentries and patrols. All excitement appears to have passed away. Last night a telegram was received from Lord Erne asking the resident magistrate to communicate to the proposed deputation of 50 men that, as he was then in Dublin, and would be proceeding to Kildare in a few days, he would be unable to receive the deputation at Crom Castle. This was communicated to the Rev. Mr. O'Malley, who wrote back this morning stating that the deputation had been "indefinitely postponed," owing to its not meeting with the approval of the Land League. Captain Boycott has just received the following further threatening letter :—"Sir,—You have caused a great deal of disturbance in the county Mayo these last five months about your crops. You need give yourself no trouble about the affairs of this world ; for if you had all the police and soldiers of Her Majesty's Government you shall fall. You will not have protection at hand at all times to call on. You need not leave Ireland and go to London ; there are too many of your countrymen there. The best thing you can do is to pray for your soul, for there is no mercy on this side of the grave. None of us belong to the West of Ireland ; we belong to the North of Ireland ; but we do not like tyranny, so no more at present.—(Signed) Rory of the Hills." On the third side of a double-sheet of notepaper is a coffin with an inscription :—"Here lies the body of the Tyrant Captain Boycott." Though Captain Boycott treats these missive with contempt, they have very great effect on some men of less courage. One of his herdsmen, looking after cattle at Kilmaine, about ten miles from here, received a threatening letter a few nights ago, couched in the most mandatory terms and ordering him to leave Captain Boycott's employment at once. He did so, and Captain Boycott's cattle, sheep, and horses, left derelict, were driven or strayed into the roads. Yesterday Captain Boycott, with an escort, proceeded in search of them, and recovered 35 out of 37 head of cattle. There are still missing two heads of cattle and four sheep.—*The Times.*

A telegram to the *Evening Standard*, dated Ballinrobe, Nov. 18th, states :—

The work on Captain Boycott's farm goes on briskly. The pitting of the root crops was finished this evening, and nothing but the threshing of the corn remains to be done. The tents at Lough Mask Camp have been shifted to-day, and as the weather has taken a favourable turn the situation of affairs at the Camp is greatly improved.

A fresh outrage has been reported as having occurred not six miles from Ballinrobe. A tenant farmer named Monagham has had one ear cut off his donkey becuse, as is supposed, he intended to pay his rent to his landlord, Major Lynch. The man himself did not report the outrage to the police, but they, having made inquiries, found that it was true.

THE CAUSES OF THE OPPOSITION TO CAPTAIN BOYCOTT.

A special correspondent of the *Freeman* gives the popular version of the case of Captain Boycott and the causes of the enmity against him. He states that Captain Boycott is brave to a fault, and is also eccentric. He says his rules in his dealings with the labourers were punctilious to a harsh and Quixotic degree. The labourers state that, instead of summoning them, he used to fine them himself 1d. a fowl for every hen that trespassed on his grass farm ; that a man was fined if he left a spade or shovel in the wrong place ; fined if he left a gate open ; fined if he took a short cut across the field ; fined if he was two minutes behind the ring of the bell, with the result that a man employed at 8s. a week sometimes found himself only entitled to 7s. after his week's labour. His dogmatic and domineering tone with the people appears to have been another prolofic cause of enmity against him. "He treated his cattle better than he did us," said one of the tenants ; "he never had anything but a curse for us." A certain amount of gratuitous "duty work" was done upon his farm by the tenants for some time after his appointment as agent. His unpopularity led to a refusal to continue the duty work any longer. The tenants suspect (and, of course, it can be only suspicion) that this had something to do with what they conceive to be his steady hostility to their interests with the landlord. Lord Erne has an excellent reputation as a landlord. These lands are let for the most part little above the Poor Law valuation, and, unless in years of grievous pressure, nobody grumbled about paying their rents, but since the old earl has, as they conceive, giving up the control to his son, Viscount Crichton and his agent, they state that they have been subjected to a series of petty deprivations and humiliations, which appear to have maddened them without enriching the landlord. For example, prizes were formerly offered by the landlords for the best crops and the tidiest houses. These have been discontinued, but the chief immediate motive of the present attitude of the tenants is resentment against Captain Boycott for having in September last attempted to serve 18 processes of ejectment against tenants who, according to their allegation, owed but six months' rent with the hanging gale. The tenants had accepted the 10 per cent. abatement offered last year and had paid their rents, but they refused to pay this year's half gale without an abatement of 25 per cent. The gale was no sooner due, they say, than a process-server was sent round. He was surrounded with his police escort, by a dangerous crowd, and was forced to fly for his life after serving three of the processes. Decrees were duly obtained against the three persons who were served. A memorial signed by all the tenants, who number only 38, was thereupon presented to Lord Erne, reciting their grievances against Captain Boycott, appealing to the old traditions of the Erne family for considerate landlordism, and intimating in plain terms that, while they were perfectly willing to pay their rents with any abatement decided upon by Lord Erne, they had come to the conclusion never again to work for or hold communication with his present agent. The answer was a firm refusal from Lord Erne to change his agent at their dictation. The tenants forward a reply in which they reminded his Lordship that dire necessity alone could compel Irish tenants to set themslves against the agent of a non-resident landlord, to whose tender mercies they were left. They reported firmly their determination to hold no further relations with Captain Boycott, and their readiness to pay their rents to any other person his lordship might appoint. At the same time they respectfully appealed to him to shield them from the expense of the policemen with which the neighbourhood was flooded, reminding him that he had a remedy in his own hands which would restore good feeling and peace to the estate. Lord Erne ended the correspondence by a curt note stating that he had no intention whatever of changing his agent, and that if they would not pay their rents to Captain Boycott they might take the consequences. The policy of isolation was then entered upon. It is evident from the above statement that there has been some ill-adviser behind the scene and that there is more of obstinate pride and personal pique than of any real grievance at the root of the unfortunate quarrel.

FURTHER OUTRAGES.

A cruel outrage took place at King William's Town, near Kanturk. The house of a farmer named Jones was forcibly entered by a body of armed men, who removed Jones's wife and children in a state of nudity to the roadside. This man's offence consisted in his purchasing a farm which was held by his son, and which was originally given to him as a marriage portion, but the son having got into difficulties, the farm was sold. The son was reinstated in possession by the same party of men.

The following extraordinary scene is to be added to the many illustrations of the present state of the country. It is described in a report from Loughrea, county Galway. Some time ago a widow and five children were evicted from a farm situate about eight miles from Loughrea, the house on which was knocked down. At midnight on Sunday night about 500 men assembled and went to work to rebuild the house for the widow. Some were engaged building walls, others cutting scallops, and others collecting straw. Many jokes and Irish songs rang out on the cold night. Five armed policemen were present. At the suggestion of the police a fire was lit. At 3 o'clock a.m. a car arrived with Mr. O'Sullivan, of the Land League, and a wild cheer went up. At 6 in the morning the house was finished, and subsequently a meeting was held. Mr. M. O'Halloran took the chair. The widow and orphans occupied a place beside the chairman on the platform. A crowd numbering some thousands attended. The Loughrea and Portumna bands were present. The usual Land League resolutions were adopted. During the proceedings the man who occupied the land made his way towards the platform and was warmly received. He said he was very sorry he ever took the widow's farm. He came there in response to the request of the Land League and gave up the farm, as he had made a mistake in taking the land. He had no more to say but that he gave up the land. (Cheers.) Mr. O'Sullivan said he believed that was one of the greatest victories gained by the League. It was then announced that the widow had taken possession of her new house. This was warmly received by the crowd, who marched round the land headed by the two bands. In the evening the victory was celebrated in Loughrea, the bands playing through the streets, followed by some hundred people cheering for Mr. Parnell and the Land League.

A report reached Limerick on Friday that a young agent named Wheeler had been shot dead that day. This murder was an exceptionally horrible affair. After being struck in the face by the first shot, which passed from his ear through his mouth, the victim was mercilessly pursued as he staggered along for 20 yards, and was shot at close quarters in the head. While he lay bleeding on the ground a third shot was fired into his head, and lest that should not be sufficient, a large stone was used to complete the foul deed. Mr. Wheeler's father was agent to Mr. Lloyd, on whose land the murder was committed, but the deceased managed the business. Four brothers named Moore lived on the land, herdsmen and care-takers of Mr. Lloyd. Between those brothers a dispute occurred as to who should be the principal, and the eldest brother, named Thomas, who sought preference, was superseded in favour of Michael, his next brother. It is said that Thomas Moore blamed young Mr. Wheeler for this proceeding and entertained an ill-feeling towards him. In consequence of the dispute Thomas Moore had been living for some time with his brother, and money was offered to him to emigrate. Suspicion rests upon this man, who returned this morning to his brother's house, and he is now under surveillance, though not actually arrested. The murder was committed within a hundred yards of this house. Mr. Wheeler's object in visiting the farm yesterday was to see Mr. Lloyd, the owner, about some arrangements in connexion with the land. He had just parted with Mr. Lloyd, and was being accompanied by Michael Moore, when the first shot was fired from behind a hedge. Mr. Wheeler fell, and Moore ran away. On looking back, he saw Mr. Wheeler rise, and the assassin, whose face was blackened, came from behind the fence and followed his victim. Moore says he did not wait to see what followed, but heard three shots fired. From the fact of three having been fired, it is inferred that more than one person was engaged, notwithstanding Moore's statement that he saw but one man. Moore ran for the police immediately, and the latter on arrival found Mr. Wheeler quite dead. This occurred between 2 and 3 o'clock in the day. The scene of the crime is on the townland of Garrybreakan, county Limerick, and within 60 yards of the boundary line of Tipperary county. An inquest will be held to-day. Police have come from the surrounding stations and from Tipperary, and are engaged in sifting affairs. Several of the deceased's teeth were found where he first fell, the bullet having passed through his mouth and broken his teeth. His hat and cane were also found at the spot. From that to where he was found lying is 20 yards. There is a haggard quite close to where he was shot, and it is supposed the assassins must have concealed themselves behind two cocks of hay until they saw their victim approaching. Moore was in advance of Mr. Wheeler. The body is now lying in Moore's house, which is guarded by police. The suspected man is also there. Mr. Wheeler was about 26 years of age. His name has not been associated with anything like oppression in the neighbourhood. Personal revenge is regarded by the authorities as the chief incentive to the crime.

A man named Leary, tenant of Archdeacon Bland, at Scrohan, was awarded £85 compensation by the Presentment Sessions at Kantuck for the malicious burning of a house and out-offices and four cows. Leary took from Archdeacon Bland a farm from which the previous occupier had been evicted, and soon afterwards he was intimidated and his property was burnt down.

Owing to the disturbed state of the district near Ballydehob, in the western part of this county, an

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application has been made for an increased force of police.

The disturbed state of North Kerry still continues, and outrages appear to be of daily occurrence. Notices were on Wednesday posted on the gates of Mr Richard Cassen, agent of Mr. Staughton, threatening him against charging any more rents on his estates. A farmer named Brosnahan and his son had a dispute about land. The son turned the father out of his house and the same night a large rick of hay belonging to the son was found to be on fire.

THE THREATENED SPLIT IN THE CABINET.

MESSRS. BRIGHT AND CHAMBERLAIN ON IRELAND.

A GREAT sensation was aroused in England during the week preceding the departure of the last mail by speeches which Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. John Bright delivered at a meeting of the Birmingham Junior Liberal Association on the 16th instant, and Reuter telegraphed to the Indian papers that a split in the Cabinet was imminent.

Mr. John Bright, in the course of his remarks on the Irish question, said—I believe, as much as I believe anything, that it is possible to frame a measure of legislation which will satisfy the great bulk of the Irish tenant-farmers, and will before long withdraw them from the influence of men who would lead them into calamities not less than those of which they complained of and now endure. (Cheers.) What they want is this—to insure in some way, by some mode, that when a man has his house over his head—built it himself probably, or some preceding member of his family may have built it—and his little farm around him, he should not incessantly be taught that he may any day have notice to quit and be turned out of his farm and home, and that the rent should not be constantly added to until even going out of his farm is a less evil than remaining in it. He wants some security from the constant torture and menace which he feels hanging over him, and he wants also that there should be some broad and generous and complete system established by the Government by which landowners who are willing to sell, of which there must be many now (laughter)—that where landowners are willing to sell, and there are many at all times, and where tenants are able and willing to buy, then through the instrumentality of this Government Commission you may gradually, year by year, add to the number of the proprietary farmers in Ireland. (Cheers.) There is another point worth mentioning. In the year 1847—in January of that year—I recollect hearing Lord John Russell in the House of Commons explain the objects and intentions of the Government with regard to some provision, for the famine that was then overtaking the Irish people, and one of the proposals was this—To take into the hands of the Government, through some managing power and authority, waste lands in Ireland which were capable of being profitably cultivated, and some arrangements finding homes and farms and employment for a considerable number of people. Now, Ireland contains about 20 millions of acres. I do not know the number of acres that may be called waste lands; I have heard it put at two millions and more; but I will assume, for the sake of my illustration, that there are one million of acres in Ireland that are capable of cultivation, would repay the cultivation, and that it would be as wise to cultivate as the average portion of the Irish land that is now cultivated. Well, what would a million acres do? It would make not less than 40,000 farms of 25 acres each. It would be possible, probably, to bring over from those extreme western parts, where the climate is precarious and the land so stony and so poor—it might be possible to invite little farmers, peasants, occupiers from those districts and to place them upon waste lands thus divided and thus cultivated. What is a million—what is five millions—what is ten millions to this country to pursue to a successful issue a great question like this? (Cheers). We hear that the Afghan war certainly has cost 20, and good authorities say before all the accounts are made up and everything is settled that it will have cost 30 millions. (Hisses) I will assume 20 millions. That is a large sum—a sum that trips gibly off the tongue, but of which none of us has the slightest idea how much it is. If there be anything to be done in Afghanistan or in Zululand, if there be some very foolish Ministry picking up quarrels in the East of Europe, they can bring you thousands of men from Bombay to Malta (laughter) spite of Acts of Parliament and spite of Constitutional usages. Is it conceiveable that an English Parliament, omnipotent within a great empire, cannot come forward and by a strong will and strong hand and a strong resolve do whatever is necessary to be done with regard to the condition of Ireland? (Loud cheers.) Now I must say plainly that in the observations that I have made with regard to Ireland I have spoken not the sentiments of any human being connected with office, but my own only. I recollect when I was first elected here after taking office in Mr. Gladstone's former Government—I think the meeting was held in Bingley-hall—that I said I had to try an experiment which some people thought could not succeed; that was whether a man could at one time be a faithful servant of the Crown, and at the same time a faithful servant of the people. Well, I am speaking here to-night as one of the representatives of this great constituency. (Applause.) I am saying what I should say if I had never been a member of a Government, and what I should say next week if this week I ceased to be a member of the Government. I am speaking my own opinion. I am appealing to you and to all who may read what I say. I am appealing to them on behalf of this great question. I do not believe that force—the old manner of dealing with Ireland—can ever arrest the discontent which exists, or provide a remedy for the widespread disaffection which all of us deplore. Now I must come back for a moment to the inaugural address. (Laughter.) I must not forget the club. I ask the members of this club who are here—those that are members, and those that soon will be, very likely not less than one thousand of them—I ask them whether this question, which I have treated somewhat abruptly and ineffectively as I feel. ("No, no"), whether it is not worth your study. The peace of Ireland depends upon it and the credit and reputation of England and Scotland also depend upon it. (Hear, hear.) The Administration of which we form a portion, may find great difficulty and even anger to themselves in dealing with this question. Do not imagine that it is a small matter like the Burials Bill or the Ground Game Bill, or one of my friend Mr. Chamberlain's Shipping Bills (loud applause)—one disturbing the clergy most unnecessarily and another disturbing gentleman who are fond of field sports. This is a question of a difficult kind, larger and broader. It seems to touch interests which men would rather fight about almost than submit. For my share, I believe that any measure on the basis that I have referred to being anything like it, would have the effect of improving the value of all landed property in Ireland. (Hear, hear.) Some men are very thankful that they have no landed property in Ireland. I am not. (Laughter.) I should be very glad to have an estate in Ireland; but if I had one I would be the loudest in calling upon the Government to deal with this question in a broad and substantial manner; and I believe, as an Irish member of Parliament told me the other night, himself having landed property in at least three counties—he said, I believe the measure that gave security of tenure to the Irish farmers would add ten years' purchase to the value of the landed property in Ireland. (Applause.) Therefore, let no man say that I who speak or you who listen and applaud are enemies to the proprietary class. (Hear, hear.) I should think it a misfortune in this country and in Ireland if there were no proprietory class. There is a proprietory class in France and in the countries of the Continent. But that there should be only a great proprietary class holding everything in its hands—the homes and the lives of the people—is a condition of things that ought not to exist and cannot be permitted to continue. (Loud cheers.) I say, then—I repeat—the Administration may find great difficulty and even danger to itself in dealing with this great question. The House of Lords may require your encouragement (laughter) in face of a question that may not be palatable to them. But there are patriotic and just men in the House of Lords. (Hear hear.) And when there comes a question of this magnitude, having these great results on which the contentment of a considerable portion of the kingdom depends, I am not without hope that panic fears may be banished—that what is done in Ireland may not extend to England may not find a resting-place in their minds, and that they may be willing to co-operate with the House of Commons and the Administration in a measure that shall settle for ever the great land question of the Irish people. (Hear, hear.) Now I commend it—this question I have spoken of—to the members of this club, as deserving the study and the earnest attention of every man now in his youth and who wishes as he grows older to be of any service in the public affairs of the great nation of which he had the honour to be a citizen. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Chamberlain said: The attention which, unfortunately, the Government had been compelled to give to questions of foreign policy had not been suffered to divert its thoughts altogether from the questions of still more pressing and urgent interest much nearer home (hear, hear), and among these questions he need scarcely say the greatest of all—one which filled all minds with anxious apprehension at the present moment—was the question of the condition of Ireland. (Cheers.) He was not going into any detail upon that subject. He believed that it was the most urgent, the most absorbing, and the most difficult of the questions with which the Government had to deal. He fancied that his friend and colleague, Mr. Bright (Cheers), might have something to say to them on the matter; but there was one thing which he could say, and that was that Mr. Bright himself had special claims to consideration when he addressed any audience upon this matter. (Cheers.) His sympathy with Ireland was not a thing of yesterday. In the course of a long political life he had never lost any opportunity of showing his good will, his acquaintance with the affairs of the sister country, and his desire to promote the welfare of its population. The clauses of the Land Act which bore his name (cheers) were a practical testimony to his good will, and, although they had not done all that might have been expected from them, because they were modified and changed and limited by hostile criticism, yet at least they were evidence, as they saw from the statements, not only of moderate men, but also of the extreme agitators in Ireland at this time—they were evidence that Mr. Bright had got to the bottom of the Irish difficulty, that he had understood the sentiments of the Irish people, and that he had been willing and able to propose practical methods of dealing with their complaints. Mr. Bright did not stand alone in this respect. In the Government there was Mr. Gladstone (cheers), their great leader, who signalised his first tenure of office by vast and important measures for the better government of the sister country. The Land Act of 1870, although it was spoilt to a considerable extent by the amendments which were made in the House of Lords, who had an immense deal to answer for (hear hear) in respect of the present crisis—although it was to some extent mutilated in the House of Lords, nevertheless embodied wide-reaching principles of justice which only required further development to satisfy every reasonable man. Mr. Forster, the Chief Secretary (applause), had accepted a subordinate office when he had undoubted claims to a higher position, in the hope that his services might be of some advantage to Ireland. He showed his practical sympathy with them many years ago, when in the time of their greatest distress he went on a mission of inquiry and charity to that country. Now, might a Government comprising men like these and comprising other men whose sympathy was not less keen and earnest, although they had less opportunities of showing it—might not such a Government ask of the Irish people that they should accept the assurance which had been given to them that the laws of which they complained should be carefully considered at the earliest possible moment, and that such amendments should be proposed in them as inquiry showed to be just and equitable? (Applause). And, above all, might we not entreat the Irish nation—might we not demand of them—that as they were passive during six years of an Administration which showed for them no sympathy (applause) which promised to them no redress, they should now, in the presence of such assurance as that of which he had spoken, give to this Government the time and the opportunity which it needed to prepare its plans, and should not stultify its good intentions, and should not prejudice a good cause by violence of deed and of word which every honest man and every good citizen must condemn? (Applause.) The state of affairs in Ireland in such a time as the present he knew was exaggerated by panic, but at the same time it was certain that acts which were taking place there all men must deprecate—the mutilation of dumb animals, the incendiary fires, the attacks upon persons, and, above all, the secret and cowardly assassinations. (Cheers.) They were crimes in the contemplation of which the sympathy we felt for those who were aggrieved gave place to natural indignation at the methods which were taken for the redress of grievances. (Cheers.) He was no true friend of Ireland who would not join in entreating the Irish people at this crisis to exhibit their horrors and their detestation of outrages which would bring discredit upon any cause, and which were likely to ruin, if persisted in, the cause which the most patriotic of the Irish people had at heart (Cheers.) He would also venture to ask English Liberals not to allow themselves to be diverted even by crime and outrage from what was their plain duty in this matter. (Cheers.) There was widespread disaffection in Ireland, there never was so much widespread disaffection in any country; but there was some just ground of grievance behind it. It might be the work of Tories to crush out disaffection. It was the better and higher work of Liberals to find out the cause of disaffection (cheers) and to remove it. The Lord Chancellor, the other night at the Mansion House, said very truly and very eloquently that liberty and law were the two great pillars of the State. Yes, but there were some men apparently who were anxious to destroy one of those pillars in order to be able to build up the foundation of the other. They would destroy liberty in order to preserve law. He did not believe that possible, and he did not believe it right. (Hear, hear.) It was their duty to make laws just and then to administer them fearlessly and without favour. It was a great constitutional principle in this country that redress of grievance should precede supply—that is to say, that the whole administration of the Government and the State, all the forces upon which they depended for the maintenance of order, were made subservient to the redress of grievances; and there could be nothing more unconstitutional than at the first outbreak of disorder to proceed to suspend all the safeguards of liberty of a nation without, at all events, at the same time inquiring into the causes and endeavouring to remove the causes which might have promoted and instigated that disorder. (Cheers.)

ORIGIN OF THE KURDISH RAIDS.

VIENNA, Nov. 12.

ACCORDING to private accounts from Teheran the Kurdish depredations in the Persian frontier districts exceed what was at first reported. More than two hundred villages have been totally destroyed, and the Kurds, who are about the most barbarous race in existence, have been guilty of the grossest cruelty towards the unfortunate inhabitants. They have a peculiarly horrible fashion of mutilating the women that fall into their hands, and it is a common practice amongst them to burn children alive. The mystery that originally surrounded the insurrection on the Persian frontier is beginning to be cleared up. It came to the knowledge of the Persian Government, and it was afterwards announced in some of the European newspapers, that the Kurds were not only largely provided with the best Martini rifles, but that they had a profuse supply of ammunition. The first movement of the Persian Government was to draw attention to the subject at Constantinople. The Persian representative in that capital was accordingly instructed to put the matter before the Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs and to ask for some explanation. The latter replied that possibly the Kurds, who during the late war advanced to within a short distance of Bayazid, had obtained a small number of rifles from Turkish fugitives in exchange for provisions and clothing. That, however, did not by any means account for the 20,000 Martini rifles and the unlimited quantity of cartridges in possession of the Kurdish insurgents, whilst it was quite impossible that they could have purchased them in a regular way from any European source. The Persian Government themselves had the greatest difficulty in importing arms and ammunition from Austria for their own troops—the Russian authorities raising every imaginable obstacle to the transport being effected through Muscovite territory. It does not seem to have occurred to the Persian Government that possibly the Russian authorities themselves had furnished the Kurds with everything they required. Ultimately the truth came to light. The Martini rifles possessed by the Kurds were none other than those captured by the Russians at Kars and Ardahan. The cartridges were manufactured by the Kurds themselves at an establishment founded for the purpose by Sheik Abdullah.

It was not easy to conjecture the object Russia might have in provoking an insurrection on the Persian frontier, but I have heard the question discussed by the Orientalists of Vienna and Pesth, and the information I have received to-day furnishes a clue to that part of the mystery. It is some time since Russia supplied the Kurds with rifles, as is proved by the circumstance of their having been able to manufacture their own ammunition, and the object she had in view was not at all the insurrection that has lately broken out. What she intended was to use the Kurds for the purpose of preventing England from acting upon those rights which she holds in virtue of Article 1 of the Cyprus Convention. England is thereby entitled to adopt the necessary means for securing the introduction of reforms in Asia Minor, and at the time when Russia armed the Kurds, there was some prospect of the English Government taking, in concert with the Porte, certain measures in view of improving the administration. Now an official resistance through the agency of the Kurds would have been offered by Russia.

Of course, when a warlike tribe like the Kurds once obtained possession of such handy weapons they were not likely to give them up. They live mainly from rapine and plunder, and their Persian neighbours are at any time easy victims for them. They will continue their work of pillage and destruction until they are beaten back by the Shah's troops. The latter cannot pursue them beyond the frontier, which accounts for the astounding audacity of the Kurdish expedition. Such is the origin and history of the insurrection on the Persian frontier. It was announced the other day that the chief, Sheik Abdullah, had sent two emissaries to Abas Mirza, the Shah's brother, offering him the sovereignty of an independent Kurdish province. It was added that Abas Mirza had delivered the two emissaries to the Shah. It seems likely that Sheik Abdullah had speculated upon the fact that Abas Mirza was for some time an exile and that his mother was herself a Kurd.—*Daily Telegraph.*

GRAND INTERNATIONAL REGATTA ON THE THAMES.

WE take the following from the *Evening Standard* of November 19th, the day on which the mail left London:—

The miserable weather of yesterday was naturally very much against the opening of the regatta. The weather could not have been more cheerless. In the morning at Putney it appeared at one time as though the racing would have to be postponed, so completely was the Thames enveloped in fog. Later on, however, the fog cleared up, when rain fell incessantly throughout the afternoon. The mist having disappeared enabled the racing to proceed under exceptionally wretched circumstances. Such weather, doubtless, kept away hundreds of spectators who, had affairs been more pleasant, would have been present. The tow-path was but thinly lined, and the steamers accompanying the races but sparsely laden. What few crowds there were about Putney consisted chiefly of rowing enthusiasts whom no amount of bad weather could discourage.

The racing turned out more interesting than was generally expected. The struggles for first place were more exciting than was anticipated, considering the arrangement, which entitled the first two in each heat, to row in the second round. The fights for second place yesterday were likewise of an obstinate character. The chief features of the racing were the fine form evinced by Laycock, Riley, Ross, and Trickett, and the satisfactory weeding-out of the second-class men. With the elimination of these latter, to-day's programme undoubtedly becomes much more interesting than that of the opening day. The first three heats were rowed on the flood, from boats moored at the Aqueduct to a boat moored opposite Chiswick Church, and the last heat was rowed down on the ebb from Chiswick Church to a boat moored a hundred yards above the Aqueduct. Messrs. J. Ireland and F. S. Galston, of the L. R. C., were the umpires, and again officiated in that capacity to-day.

Elliott's display in the first heat was very disappointing. He certainly was very fat, but considering the fact that he once was champion of England, he might have been expected to show a better performance. His exhibition of yesterday is a sad sign of the decadence of English professional sculling. Hawdon made a gallant fight with Laycock up to Hammersmith, but the latter held him easily after that point, and won with little difficulty.

In the second heat Wallace Ross and Railey had matters all their own way, but the former won pretty nearly as he liked.

The third heat produced a hot race between Warren Smith and Hosmer. In this heat the press boat was unable to pass under Hammersmith Bridge and several press representatives availed themselves of the courteous invitation of the owner of the steam launch Serapis, who placed a part of his vessel at their disposal. Hosmer won easily at the finish. Anderson, the only other starter, by lucky steering, nearly caught Smith after passing Hammersmith Bridge, but the latter had little difficulty in getting away again.

In the fourth heat Trickett secured an easy victory. The delay on the part of the two English scullers in appearing at the starting point nearly caused Mr. Gultson to disqualify them. Trickett was waiting at his station in the midst of the blinding rain for some considerable time, owing to their dilatoriness.

The weather this afternoon formed an agreeable contrast to that of yesterday, there being a bright sky and comparatively little wind. The attendance on the tow-path at Putney was, however, again extremely poor, there being scarcely 200 persons. Probably the unfortunate way in which the second draw has resulted deferred all general interest in the regatta till the final heat to-morrow, which will be rowed over the championship course from Putney to Mortlake, instead of over the course of to-day, which finishes opposite Chiswick Church. The first heat resulted as under:—

Stations count from Surrey shore.
FIRST HEAT.—Putney to Chiswick.

Station 1.—W. Ross, St. John's, N. B., blue	1
Station 3.—G. Hosmer, Boston, U. S. A., red	2
Station 2.—J. H. Riley, Saratoga, U. S. A., white	0
Station 4.—W. Nicholson, Stockton, yellow	0

Riley was the first to take his station, he being soon followed by Nicolson and the other two men, Wallace Ross being the last to reach his post. The start took place at ten minutes past two, Nicholson taking a slight lead, Ross being second, Hosmer third, and Riley last. Off the Thames R. C. Boat-house Ross had got a length ahead, Nicholson keeping close in under shelter of the Middlesex shore, while Ross kept in the middle of the river. Nicholson now began to gain, and off Walden-wharf the position of the men was—Nicholson first, who led by about a couple of yards, Ross being second, Hosmer third, a length behind Nicholson, Riley being last, about a length behind Hosmer. Ross now bagan to gain, and on nearing the Crab-tree spurted and came away, leading soon after by two lengths, the other three men being at the time as nearly as possible level. The steering of all the men was very bad, considering they had to go through the centre of Hammersmith Bridge, which was passed in the following order:—Ross, 1; Hosmer 2; Riley, 3; Nicholson, who nearly fouled the bridge, being last, one length as nearly as possible separating the first three men. Ross was now evidently rowing easily, but a good race ensued between Hosmer and Riley for second place, but Riley was unable, notwithstanding one or two plucky spurts, to reach Hosmer, the race resulting:—Ross first by a length and a half, the same distance separating Hosmer, second, and Riley, third; Nicholson being some way behind. The time of the winner to Hammersmith Bridge was 11 min. 30sec., and the whole distance 17min. 23secs.

SECOND HEAT.—Putney to Chiswick.

Station 4.—E. C. Laycock, Australia (yellow)	1
Station 1.—Warren Smith, Halifax, Nova Scotia (blue),	2
Station 2.—Edward Trickett, Australia (white)	0
Station 3.—J. Hawdon, Delaval (red)	0

Hawdon went off with the lead, and halfway up the Concrete Wall led by half a length, the other three men being nearly level. Laycock now quickened, and on reaching the steps that mark the old point, took the lead, Hawdon being second, about three yards behind, Trickett being third, and Warren Smith last. Off Walden's Laycock still led; but Trickett had obtained second place, but soon after nearly fouled some barges under the Surrey shore. On passing the barges Trickett, who was out of his station, fouled Warren Smith, the latter's scull touching the stern of Trickett's boat. Trickett immediately stopped rowing, and Warren Smith took second place. Laycock passed Hammersmith Bridge some six lengths ahead of Warren Smith, Hawdon being third, about the same distance behind the second man, Trickett, who at the time was virtually out of the race, but who had rowed on, being about level with Hawdon. Owing to the high tide none of the steamboats that accompanied the race could pass Hammersmith Bridge, but the umpire, Mr. Gulston, the late captain of the London Rowing Club, followed through on board a Thames Conservancy steam launch. The leading men maintained the same position till the finish, Laycock winning by two and a half lengths, Warren Smith being two lengths ahead of Trickett, who was third. Strange to say Trickett claimed a foul, which it is almost needless to add was disallowed. The time of the winner up to Hammersmith Bridge was 11 min. 27 sec., and the whole time to the winning post off Chiswick Church 17 min. 23 sec. In this heat Trickett started first favourite with odds of 5 to 4 laid on him, but his collapse was even more marked than in his race with Hanlan on Monday last. The result of the race is that Wallace Ross, Hosmer, Laycock, and Warren Smith are left in for the final heat, the start for which was originally announced to take place at a quarter-past three o'clock, but the time has been wisely altered to half-past two, which will probably allow the passage of the steamers through Hammersmith Bridge.

BENGAL.

THE CALCUTTA VOLUNTEERS.—Captain Hutchison, late Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General with General Macgregor in the Marri Expedition, has returned to Calcutta, to take up his appointment of Adjutant of the local Volunteers.

THE METROPOLITAN.—The Bishop of Calcutta arrived in Calcutta on Saturday morning, on return from a tour in the Cuttack and Singhboom districts. He stayed at Jumalpore on Friday to hold a confirmation service.

DEATHS IN CALCUTTA.—412 deaths were registered in Calcutta during the week ended the 27th November, giving a ratio per thousand of population per annum of 50, as compared with the ratio of 409 in the previous week. There were one death from small-pox and 129 from fevers. Two Europeans died of cholera, the total deaths from that complaint last week having been 53.—*Statesman.*

MADRAS.

TASSER SILK.—The Government of Madras has issued a memorandum, through the Revenue Department, to collectors especially, that as there is an extensive and increasing demand for tasser silk in Europe, chiefly in France, speculations in this article are likely to prove very remunerative to persons embarking in the enterprise.

PUNISHMENT OF SEPOYS.—Government have decided that when criminal cases against sepoys are brought before sub-magistrates a sepoy convicted and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment or whipping is liable to be dimissed from the army: and that this should be considered in dealing with the requirement of justice in each case. Intimation should also be given to the defendant by the adjudicating officer that he can appeal to the Divisional Magistrate within a certain period.—*Madras Times.*

LANDSLIPS ON THE COONOOR GHAT.—An Ooty paper says:—Information was received by telegraph on Thursday afternoon that several landslips had occurred on the Coonoor Ghat, and that all traffic was stopped. The tonga mail, however, arrived at Ootacamund very little after due time. We have received the following telegram from Mr. O'Shaughnessy, our local Engineer, on the condition of the Coonoor Ghat: "Six large and about thirty more small landslips threatening. District Engineer with about 100 coolies clearing road, cart traffic stopped on four miles of road half way down. Mail carried across break by coolies. Mr. Williams superintending arrangements, which are good. No more landslips have since occurred, and road will be open for traffic to-morrow."

SOME HIGH APPOINTMENTS.—The *Fort St. George Gazette* of November 30th contains two announcements which will not be without interest for the people of Madras. The appointment of Major G. B. Hobart, Military Secretary to his Grace the Governor, to be Private Secretary, *vice* Commander J. P. Hankin, R. N., is a change which, coming so late in the day, evidently puts it beyond doubt that Major Hobart is to be the Private Secretary of the new Governor. The other appointment referred to is that of Lieutenant-Colonel Hankin, M. S. C., to the Military Secretaryship, a post which it was generally considered would go elsewhere. It is believed, however, that it was actually offered elsewhere, and declined. Captain Gordon, Aide-de-Camp, takes Major Hobart's place as Military Secretary on the Personal Staff.—*Pioneer.*

THE FAREWELL BALL TO THE LADIES GRENVILLE.—This entertainment came off with great *éclat* on Thursday evening, some four hundred of the *élite* of Madras society assembling to do honour to the daughters of our departing Governor. The Banqueting Hall had been delivered over for two or three days before the hall to the tender mercies of a committee, who worked with no little success to make the handsome building so well-known to Madras ball-goers wear a special appearance for the occasion. The guests of the evening arrived a few minutes after 9 o'clock. Sir Neville Chamberlain, as President of the Ball Committee, led Lady Mary up the Hall, the Governor walking on his left, Sir Charles Turner followed with Lady Anne, and Mr. Hudleston brought up the rear with Lady Caroline. Dancing was commenced very shortly afterwards, and was kept up with great spirit throughout the evening, in spite of no little mischief wrought to the floor by the wetness of the approach at the front. An excellent selection of music was done justice to by the Governor's band and that of H. M.'s 77th Regiment. About 11-45 supper came, and at its close Sir Neville Chamberlain gave "Queen-Empress of India," and then "the Ladies Grenville," which was received with very hearty and prolonged cheering. His Grace the Duke responded on behalf of his daughters, and then the company returned to the ball-room.—*Madras Times.*

N.-W. PROVINCES, PUNJAB, AND OUDH

APPOINTMENTS.—Owing to the appointment of Mr. Barkley as Civil and Sessions Judge, Peshawur, Colonel Johnstone will ultimately take charge of the Rawul Pindi District. Major Lang will accordingly remain at Multan, as Deputy Commissioner, for the present; and Mr. Roe, on return from furlough, will take charge of the Jhang District till Multan is vacant.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

THE RECENT LAHORE RACES.—The sporting part of the Lahore community will be glad to hear the result of a meeting recently held to determine what should be done with a sum of Rs. 1,450 left by Lord William Beresford as the surplus of the late Lahore Races. It has been decided to repay to the Gymkhana fund Rs. 150 from this sum, being the amount subscribed from the fund towards getting the course ready for the races, and also to add to the fund the sum of Rs. 300, being the proportion of the money subscribed in Lahore to the late races. Those gentlemen, resident in Lahore, who subscribed to the races, will not, I believe, be expected to subscribe to the Gymkhana meeting this year. Having disbursed Rs. 450, a sum of Rs. 900 still remains in hand, and this, very wisely, it has been determined, shall be spent on the permanent improvement of the race-course or stand, or both, and a committee (consisting of Captain Blake-Humphry, 8th, The King's, and Messrs Brown and Smith, of the Punjab Police) has been appointed to take professional opinion as to how the money may best be laid out.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Adjutant General's Office, Simla, Nov. 27.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointment:—

23rd N. I.—Lieut. N. A. K. Burne, 47th Foot, a candidate for the Ben. S. C., to be Offg. Wing Officer on probation.

Lieut. Col. (Bt. Col.) J. T. Norgate, S. C., is, on being relieved from his present duty with the Comst. Dept., posted to Meean Meer for general duty.

Lieut. Col. L. E. Evans, Ben. Infy., is, on being relieved from duty with the Comst. Dept., posted to Jubbulpore for general duty.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Capt. W. S. Anderson, 60th Rifles, is directed to proceed to Natal to join the 3rd Batn. of his regiment, into which he has recently been promoted.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Lieut. E. J. Stuart-Wortley, 60th Rifles, is directed to proceed to Meerut to join the 2nd Batn. of his regiment, to which he has recently been appointed.

The undermentioned candidates passed the lower standard in Hindustani on the dates specified:—

1st November 1880—Lieut. Col. C. J. Moorsom, and Capt. H. Kemble, 30th Foot; Capt. R. B. Mainwaring, 1-23rd Foot; Lieuts. W. F. Cock burn, Royal Artillery; R. Williamson, 2-5th Foot; J. B. Forster, 1-18th Foot; T. R. A. G. Montgomery, (on probation 34th N. I.,) 2-22nd Foot; J. F. Muntz, 30th Foot; L. Seward, 40th Foot; G. R. MacMullen, (on probation 34th N. I.,) 46th Foot; E. V. Bellers, (on probation 17th N. I.,) 57th Foot; F. F. Hilton, (on probation 14th N. I.,) 97th Foot; C. Le G. Justice, (on probation 12th N. I.,) 99th Foot; J. Sherston, 4th Battn. Rifle Bde; C. V. M. Williamson, (on probation 35th N. I.,) and C. H. Hayes, (on probation 37th N. I.,) Royal Marine L. I.; 2nd Lieuts. T. H. Cairnsfather, 2-22nd Foot; E. D. Serres, 33rd Foot; H. Parkin, 65th Foot; A. W. Gordon, (on probation 6th N. I.,) 102nd Foot; Surg. Major A. N. Fox, Army Medical Dept.; Surg. R. R. H. Whitwell, Indian Medical Dept.; Magazine Sergts. G. Carter and G. White, Ordce. Dept.; Sergt. J. P. Carleton, 2-5th Foot; Lc. Sergt. W. Hall, 39th Foot; Corpl. J. Doyle, 30th Foot; Lc. Corpl. J. Quigley, 2-5th Foot; Gunners L. Webb and J. Keenan, 13-9 R. A.; Privates E. Hearn, 13th Hussars; J. Shaw, 33rd Foot; W. Hammond, 81st Foot.

5th November 1880—Corpl. J. Holding and Private W. Mills, 40th Foot.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, the name of Lieut. F. E. Wallerstein, 65th Foot, is to be added to the list of officers detailed for duty at the regimental depôts published in G. O. C. C. dated 10th Sept. 1880, page 494.

The following names are added to the list of medical officers of the A. M. D., directed to proceed to England, during the ensuing troopihg season, in G. O. C. C. dated 17th September 1880, page 509:—Surg. Majors J. Meddleton, M. D., and W. A. Catherwood, M. D.; Surgeons T. J. Gallwey, M. D., F. W. Trevor, M. B., and H. Charlesworth.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Sibi Station order, dated the 15th Sept., appointing Lieut. E. V. Bellers, 57th Foot, attached to the 17th N. I., Station Staff Officer at Sibi, with effect from the 6th Sept.

Delhi Station order, dated the 16th Oct., directing Major E. C. S. Jackson, Station Staff Officer, to assume charge of the office of Supdt. Sudder Bazaar, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 9th October 1880, as a temporary measure, vice Capt. J. G. Kelly, 33rd N. I., relieved, there being no other officer available.

15th Hussars.—Regtl. order, dated the 16th Nov., appointing 2nd Lieut. J. R. P. Gordon, Acting Adjt., with effect from the 13th idem, vice Douglas, proceeded on leave.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

8th Hussars.—Major H. P. Burke, to England from date of embarkation, to the 31st March 1881, on urgent private affairs.

Capt. R. N. Sutton, to Japan, from the 14th Nov. 1880 to the 13th Feb. 1881, on medical certificate.

15th Hussars.—Lieut. C. F. J. Douglas, to England, from the 13th Nov. 1880 to the 15th Feb. 1881, on urgent private affairs.

2-6th Foot.—Capt. N. F. Mansergh, to England, from the 20th Nov. 1880 to the 20th March 1881, on private affairs.

2-22nd Foot.—Lieut. W. H. Allen, (Offg. Wing Officer on probation 32nd Pioneers,) to remain at Bombay from the 17th Nov. 1880 to the 16th Jan. 1881, on medical certificate, in extension of the leave granted him in G. O. C. C. of the 12th Aug. 1880, page 420.

1-23rd Fusiliers.—Capt. C. G. A. Mayhew, to England, from the 13th Nov. 1880 to the 13th May 1881, on urgent private affairs. (This cancels the leave granted in G. O. C. C. of the 30th October 1880, page 623.)

72nd Foot.—Lieut. H. P. Gore-Langton, to port of embarkation, for thirty days from date of availing himself of it; and thence to England, pending retirement.

92nd Foot.—Capt. the Hon. J. S. Napier, to port of embarkation, for thirty days from date of availing himself of it; and thence to England, to the 1st Jan. 1882, on private affairs.

On the recommendation of medical boards, the undermentioned officers are granted leave to the port of embarkation, for thirty days from date of availing themselves of it; and thence to England for six months from date of embarkation:—

Royal Artillery.—Lieut. D. E. Dewar, (No. 6 Batty. 8th Brigade.)

2-2nd Foot.—Qr-Mr. C. H. Pulsford.

33rd Foot.—Capt. W. A. Wynter.

88th Foot.—Major (Bt. Lieut. Col.) A. A. Owen.

A. M. D.—Surg. Major J. Martin.

A. V. D.—Veterinary Surg. S. W. J. Slattery.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(North-Western Provinces Gazette.)

The following appointments have been made:—

Mr. W. Irvine, Jt. Magis. 1st Grade, who has reported his return from furlough on 23rd Nov. 1880, to the Ghazipur Dist. as Offg. Magis. and Coll.

Mr. J. S. C. Dayis, C.S., Asst. Magis. and Coll., to the Meerut Dist.

Surg. S. J. Thomson, whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Govt. by the Govt. of India, Mily. Dept., to officiate as Civil Surg. 2nd Class, during the absence, on deputation, of Surg.-Maj. E. A. Fitzgerald, or until further orders, and to be posted to Mirzapur.

Consequent on the return of Lieut.-Col. H. M. S. Clarke from special duty, Mr. F. W. Birch, Offg. Dist. Supdt. of Police, Aligarth, to revert to his appointment as Offg. Asst. Supdt. of Police, and to be posted to Meerut.

The Hon'ble the Lieut.-Govr. and Chief Commr. is pleased to accept the resignation of his commission, in the Agra Volunteer Rifle Corps, by 2nd Lieut. W. E. Newham.

The undermentioned officer has been granted, by H.M.'s Secy. of State for India, extension of leave:—E. B. Thornhill, Covenanted, Civil and Sess. Judge, N. W. P., six months' furlough.

With the approval of the Govt. of India, His Honor the Lieut. Govr. N. W. P., and Chief Commr. of Oudh, is pleased to constitute two divisions for execution of the surveys required to complete the design and estimate of the revised scheme of the Sardah Canal.

With reference to Notification No 3616 E., dated 3rd Dec. 1880, Lieut J. Clibborn, S.C., Temporay Exec. Engr., 4th Grade, is appointed to the charge of the 1st Divn., Sardah Canal Survey.

With reference to Notification No. 3616 E., dated 3rd Dec. 1880, Mr. W. E. Garstin, Temporary Exec. Engr., 4th Grade, is appointed to the charge of the 2nd Divn., Sardah Canal Survey.

Mr. C. J. Sheridan, Exec. Eng., Lucknow Provincial Divn, is transferred from 1st to 2nd Circle, Buildings and Roads Branch, and posted to the Benares Provincial Divn, as Dist. Engr. of Basti and Gorakhpur.

Capt. R. R. Pulford, R. E., Exec. Engr, reported his return from field service on the forenoon of 24th Nov 1880, and is posted to the charge of the Lucknow Provincial Divn.

Mr. T. H. Wright, Asst. Engr., is, on return from the 2 months' privilege leave granted him in Notification No. 1848 E. of 4th Aug. last, posted for Famine Relief Works to the Rae Bareli Dist., Rae Bareli Provincial Divn, which he joined on the forenoon of 27th Oct. 1880.

Mr. W. F. Barrow, Depy. Examr. of Public Works Accounts, is transferred from the Buildings and Roads to the Irrigation Branch, N. W. P. and Oudh.

With reference to Govt. of India Notification No. 383, date 15th Nov. 1880, Mr. W. H. Marten, Depy. Examr. of Public Works Accounts, is posted to the Buildings and Roads Branch, N. W. P. and Oudh.

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